# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TIVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 12 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROAD TO RUIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Montague, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—ON HAND, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—AM ALTAR, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—FEMALE BATHERS, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, West Sixteenth street.—THE QUIET FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—THE HUNCHBACK—ROMEO AND JULIET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Neilson. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—MEDEA, at 8 P. M. Mme. Ristori.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

*From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, with possibly light rain.*

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull, feverish and without feature. Gold advanced to 115¼. Money was easy and foreign exchange firm.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION of Mr. Bowen was completed yesterday, and the bombshell which was expected to blow both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton into fragments failed to explode.

MEXICO deprecates the idea that the government has any sympathy with the border ruffians now giving so much trouble. The question should be settled as soon as possible. It might furnish desperate third term advocates with a popular cry to cover their attempt to seize on the White House.

BUNKER HILL.—Boston is going to have its centennial in the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The importance of that event on the fortunes of the Republic render the honoring of its centennial peculiarly appropriate. To millions of people outside of America the battle of Bunker Hill has a deep interest.

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.—The Spanish government has paid eighty thousand dollars compensation for the slaughter of the Virginius prisoners. We are glad the affair is so concluded, as the sooner the whole transaction, so little creditable to the good sense or dignity of the American government, is forgotten the better.

THE PASSAGE of what is known as the "Peace Preservation act," and which is in reality an oppressive law akin to the "Curfew" law imposed by the Norman conquerors in England, has been so obstinately resisted in the English Parliament by the Irish members that the business of the government has been seriously obstructed.

MUTINY AT SEA.—It appears that the mutiny on board the American ship Jefferson Borden partook somewhat of the nature of a pitched battle. There must, we fear, be something wrong in the discipline of American ships and the treatment of the men that provokes these bloody scenes. It is worthy of remark that they are of comparatively rare occurrence on board the ships of other nationalities.

PARLIAMENT AND PRIVILEGE.—It appears that the time-honored privilege of a member of Parliament to cause the expulsion of the public from the House of Commons by announcing that "Strangers were present" is about to terminate. The government, not being prepared to define the privileges of the press in the House, prefers to attack the privileges of the members rather than accord an independent status to the press. When Mr. Sullivan again rises to have the galleries cleared Mr. Disraeli will take a vote of the House and so defeat Mr. Sullivan, but he will at the same time create a precedent which may one day be used against himself. One more privilege will have been overthrown and the press will no longer be subject to the caprice of individual members, as in future it will require a majority in the House to clear the galleries.

### The Common Sense of Rapid Transit.

The alacrity shown by the members of the Legislature in passing to a third reading rapid transit bills shows a gratifying disposition on the part of the leading men in both parties to concede to New York this necessary reform. The demand for rapid transit has taken such a shape in New York that no party can willingly deny it. It is not only a question of accommodation, but of existence. It is not a wish to have this scheme or another, nor is it in the interest of any railroad combination, but a loud expression on the part of the people that, unless the inhabitants of this island are permitted the facilities of capitals like London and Paris, the city will recede from its metropolitan prominence. The story of this last ten years is a story of decadence arising only from our lack of rapid transit. New York is so formed by nature that without rapid transit it cannot grow beyond a certain point. In other cities, where there is a central heart of life and business and a general growth in all directions, the want of swift communication is not felt. In New York all growth must go in one direction. Consequently, as the city extends, the distance between available homes and business sites grows larger and larger, and the result must necessarily be, unless we overcome this obstacle, that New York, instead of being the metropolis, must become a suburb.

It would be well in passing a general measure of rapid transit at this time to cancel the various railway charters that have heretofore been granted, and the provisions of which have not been fulfilled. The only charter professing to give rapid transit which has been at all observed is that of the Elevated Railway. The men who obtained this charter did so in good faith. They have built us a road running from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street, and about to go as far as Central Park, which has proved to be fully satisfactory to the citizens on the west side. The managers are extending the facilities of this road, and we shall very soon have an increased number of trains. There has been no charter, with the exception of this, of any value to the city. The truth is that most of these charters were granted in the interest of the Street Railway Ring. The men who obtained them had no intention of building a steam railway, and they merely obtained the concession to prevent others from attempting to do so. Now, why should not the Legislature show its appreciation of these gentlemen by withdrawing the other charters? Of what value, for instance, is the charter for the underground railway down Fourth avenue, about which so much was written some time since? Fourth avenue is a natural line for steam communication. The city has paid half of the expense of the Fourth avenue improvement, running from Forty-second street to the Harlem River, extending over a large part of the island. This could be made available for rapid transit. Now, if this Fourth avenue charter could be carried into effect and we could have either an elevated or an underground railway from Forty-second street to the City Hall, the work would be done. If Mr. Vanderbilt were to build an elevated line along Forty-fourth or Forty-fifth street, so as to connect with the present Elevated road, it would give rapid transit at once. This, of course, is not all that we expect, but it is something. We have always found in the development of a great measure of public interest like rapid transit that the way to achieve it is to begin at the beginning—to do something. Here we have steam from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street and from Forty-second street to the Harlem River. Is it not possible for us to run steam from Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue to Forty-fifth street and Fourth avenue?

We dwell upon this practical point in rapid transit in order to show our people how simple, after all, the whole thing is. It is not a mighty undertaking, like the building of a pyramid, but a simple, plain engineering work. There is scarcely a State in the Union that will not show some bit of engineering more intricate, more expensive and more uncertain as a means of revenue than our proposed rapid transit. If we build an underground railway that is only a question of time and money. If we build an elevated railway it is a question of less time and less money. The people want it. Its value to the property in the upper part of the island and to property in the lower part of the island also would be immense. It would open to the laboring classes all that beautiful country lying between the Palisades and Long Island Sound and enable our capitalists to cover these valleys and plains with thousands of houses for the poor like those which are the admiration and glory of Philadelphia. This, to us, is one of the highest considerations in demanding rapid transit. So long as we fail to give to our workingmen opportunities for comfortable living and for the education of their children, so long will skilled labor be driven from New York and the establishment of any permanent system of manufacture become impossible. The artisan who sees that in Philadelphia or Boston he can have his own house, schools and fresh air, and relatively all the comforts of the most perfect home, for less money than he will pay in New York to live in a noisy, grovelling tenement house, will naturally go to Philadelphia and Boston; so that really the absence of rapid transit is, so far as manufactures are concerned, a tax upon New York and a protective tariff in favor of our rival cities.

It is not only the artisan class, but all classes, who demand this necessary measure. New York in the future should become the finest city in the world. There are advantages attending it that no other city possesses. Even the disadvantages and embarrassments which are to be overcome by rapid transit in the main add to its beauty and its attractiveness. Our misfortune is, however, that we have allowed selfish interests to repress the growth of New York and bad men to govern it and absorb its revenues. Rapid transit has been defeated at one time because of the opposition of large owners of real estate on Broadway, who feared their custom would suffer if people were not compelled to walk up and down before their stores. At another time its defeat came from street railway owners, who were apprehensive that their franchises would become valueless if a steam line were built. More frequently it has been defeated by the struggle between the efforts of rival charters, jobbers, and speculators anxious to make money, and feeling that here was truly a "Big Bonanza," if it could only be opened. All these considerations and difficulties and strifes must be forgotten in the duty of the hour—a duty which we are glad to find not unwelcome to our legislators at Albany—that of passing a just and comprehensive measure, that will enable any citizen in New York to go from his business at the Battery to his home in Westchester in less than half an hour.

### Governor Tilden and Delafield Smith.

Governor Tilden should either remove Delafield Smith from the office of Corporation Counsel of New York, or he should release Mr. Smith from the imputation put upon him by Mayor Wickham. It is now nearly four months since Mayor Wickham made public the document and removed Mr. Smith for incompetency in his office and for being practically in collusion with members of the old Ring. In the meantime Mr. Smith has conferred an important law appointment upon a gentleman who was, we believe, either a partner of Governor Tilden or an employé in his law office. Now this does not look well. If such a thing had been done by President Grant, or by any member of the federal administration—such a thing, for instance, as allowing a federal officer under suspension to confer patronage upon the business associates of the President—it would properly have been regarded as a scandal and a mockery of justice. We have not taken a part in the discussion as to whether Mr. Smith has or has not been a good officer. The position into which this matter has fallen, especially by the appointment of Mr. McCain, is unfortunate. It leaves the Governor, Mr. Smith and Mayor Wickham in an absurd, if not a worse position.

### The International Rifle Match.

The team selected to represent America in the coming contest with the Irish riflemen, though it leaves little to be desired in the way of proficiency in the use of their arms or in reliability, is scarcely so representative in character as could be wished. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that so little new blood has been infused into its composition. As the team is now practically selected we see that the men who won last year at Creedmoor will be called upon to again sustain the reputation of American riflemen in the coming contest. Hopes were entertained that the appeal made to the riflemen of America would have brought forth new men. The great West was expected to furnish a strong element in the new team, but these expectations have proved groundless. It is difficult to understand why no response was made from those States where the rifle is daily in the hands of the inhabitants. Much reliance was placed on the aid to be derived from the Western and Southern States in making up a team that would have truly represented American skill with the national weapon. This representative character is wanting in the team selected, for the large majority of its members are drawn from this and the neighboring States, certainly the least promising localities to look for the representative American rifleman. In anticipation of such augmentation of strength as the American public looked for every effort is being made in Ireland to gather a team of unusual skill. For that purpose competitive contests are proceeding at London, Belfast and Dublin, so that the best possible material may be obtained for the new Irish team. It does not seem that the Irish have fallen into the error committed by the Joint Committee of the National Association and Amateur Club of allowing members of the old team to stand upon last year's score. Whoever wants a place must win it, and had the same policy prevailed with us there might have been more interest exhibited in the competition for places. It is only justice, however, to the gentlemen composing the team to say that it would be difficult to obtain steadier or more skilful marksmen anywhere. Whatever the result of the coming trial of skill may be there can be no doubt that the skill of American riflemen will be amply vindicated.

### The Cincinnati Musical Festival.

A very ambitious effort will be made next week in Cincinnati to emulate in this country the great assemblages of representatives of musical art that have long ago become so popular in Europe. The wonderful progress in music evinced in England during the past dozen years may be, to a considerable degree, attributed to the annual festivals held in the principal cities. Leeds, Worcester, Liverpool and other English cities have taken a lively interest in musical matters, and the influence exercised by their festivals has already borne good fruit. In France and Germany the result of those annual musical conventions has been equally beneficial to the cause of art. The long standing reproach under which this country has so long labored, of indifference to art, will be quickly removed by the encouragement of such festivals as the one about to be inaugurated by Theodore Thomas in the West. Isolated efforts in this art are apt to prove discouraging, as they are, in the hurly-burly of American business life, soon forgotten. But a grand festival which, for a week or so, interests the public of the city in which it is given and indirectly other communities cannot fail to develop a taste and liking for musical art. We cannot have too many of those festivals, and they deserve, when given on the broad scale proposed by the people of Cincinnati, to receive the encouragement and indorsement of all lovers of art. Such a festival is regarded in Europe as an important event.

GREEN AGAIN.—Our evergreen Comptroller is now at loggerheads with Fitz John Porter, who complains to the Mayor of Green's obstructive policy. It is a strange commentary on our system of government that an official, whose only importance is due to the accident of his position, should be able to defy public opinion and rule the metropolis of America with an indifference to the rights of his colleagues and of the citizens which any feudal seigneur might regard with envy.

CLUBS.—We are glad to see the Police Commissioners are looking sharply after officers who use their clubs without sufficient provocation or in a brutal manner. We hope they will succeed in making the force understand that it is paid to protect the citizen, not to club him. Any officer incapable of learning this lesson should be sent back immediately to private life.

### Germany, France and the Peace of the Continent.

We print certain letters this morning from Brussels which will be read with curious and painful interest. These letters anticipate our cable despatch yesterday repeating another despatch from Paris to the London *Times* in reference to the condition of public opinion in France and Germany. According to this despatch, which was written in Paris, on Wednesday, the utmost uneasiness prevails in all well informed French circles. It is said that peace or war will depend upon the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. Germany, we are informed, is controlled by the military party. The leaders of this party feel that the treaty after Sedan was too lenient; that the money they received from France has returned to that country; that the retention of Belfort is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon have a formidable army; that Germany cannot long bear the expense of her present military system, and at the same time dare not disarm in the face of France. The military party argues that there should be a prompt war or march on Paris and a new treaty taking from France Belfort, limiting her regular army and compelling her to pay two thousand million dollars more within twenty years, for, they say, "There never was a moment more propitious than the present to secure for Germany a long era of prosperity and peace." They contend that Europe will never be tranquil while France is allowed strength enough to revive and re-enter the struggle, and that "what now could be executed at insignificant sacrifice would, two years hence, cost oceans of blood." As to the pretext of renewing the war with France, the military party is puzzled. Even Germany cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace; but the military party insists that the Emperor should demand a new treaty, "a reassuring treaty" from France, or renew the war.

The London *Times* comments upon this remarkable letter of its correspondent, deprecating his apprehensions; but in the first place no correspondent would send a despatch of this kind unless it were based upon good authority, and, more than all, it is logical in all its aspects. Beyond this the views of the despatch are those of our correspondent. There can be no doubt that the military party in Germany has viewed with disappointment and alarm the results of the recent war. France has surprised the world. Bismarck and Moltke felt that they had crushed that country, and they were men not apt to form an opinion without deliberation and knowledge. Bismarck had been a minister in France and he knew the country well. The fact that he was disappointed in the operation of a treaty which he believed would destroy the French power shows the possession by that people of qualities that have not generally been acknowledged.

The mistake, however, on the part of Bismarck was not in making a too lenient treaty, but a too severe one. When he entered upon the war the Emperor publicly declared that his only aim was to attack Napoleon. When Napoleon fell the Germans, by a magnanimous course, by accepting his downfall as full punishment, by contenting themselves with annexing that part of Alsace which is German, without interfering with Lorraine, might have made France their friend. In other words, if Bismarck had dealt with France in the same spirit with which he dealt with Austria after the battle of Sadowa the result would have been the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire, the rise of an alliance between France and Germany which would have been a better guarantee of peace than all the armaments on the Continent. But, yielding to the spirit of military success and revenge, the German policy became ruthless and the German leaders deliberately imposed upon France a treaty which was meant to be her humiliation, to cripple her for generations, and throw her back into the condition of a second class Power. Bismarck frankly avowed this purpose, saying that of course France would want to fight again, and when the time came Germany must have every advantage on her side. How can Germany, in the blaze of our civilization, after having made this blunder, attempt to renew it by a wanton war upon France? A war upon France now would array the public mind of the world upon the side of France. It would be a cruel, wicked, wanton war. The French have paid their indemnity. They have submitted to the loss of their territories. They have observed every international obligation. They have stood insult after insult from Bismarck without complaint, and now simply to strike France because her people have shown patriotism, vitality and energy, because they are reviving from the miseries and misfortunes of the war, would be a crime against Christianity.

Nor are we certain Germany could, in renewing the war with France, repeat the successes of her last campaigns. We do not underrate the value of the German army and its marvellous discipline and the genius which handles it. The time was when republican France, torn with anarchy, fought combined Europe, and among them the soldiers and generals of Frederick the Great, and defeated them all. If Germany bids France to the contest she will find her rival only too ready. It is probable that the superior military strength of Germany would, in the end, overcome France. It would not be an easy task. The contemplation of such a contest is a stain upon our century and another argument that so long as the monarchies are allowed to rule Europe for the interest and ambition of reigning houses, regardless of the people, there will be no peace.

### Belgium and the Small Powers.

The fact that the Belgian government has been enabled to retire from the controversy with Prince Bismarck without sacrificing its independence is gratifying. In the European contests of the last fifty years the smaller nations of the Continent have had abundant cause for congratulation in the fact that they have escaped the desolations of war. Their weakness has been in truth their strength. Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland have all been allowed to grow and prosper, to advance in the arts and sciences without fear of being suddenly thrown into an armed strife with the great nations. Their kings have not been dethroned by the ambition of a Napoleon or a Frederick or a Charles XII. The question has very often commended itself to the thoughtful men in Europe whether, after all, the smaller States, by their very weakness, their incapacity for war, do not offer the people better advantages in the way of peace and progress. Belgium has been especially prosperous since the time of Waterloo. In the olden days she was the battle ground of Europe. Her soil has been ploughed and torn by a hundred armies since the days of Cæsar. One of the results of the Napoleonic wars was to guarantee the independence of Belgium. That guarantee protected her during every contest that has since taken place. Now if the independence of small States like Belgium and Holland and Sweden and Switzerland can be menaced by the great Powers; if they are to be treated not as sovereignties but as only fragments of territory waiting to be devoured by some neighboring monstrosity, then liberty in Europe will have received a severe blow. If Belgium is simply to become a vassal of Germany how long will it be before that Power will impose her will upon Switzerland, Holland and Luxemburg? If these small States are extinguished, if the spirit of liberty and the opportunity for peace and shelter are extinguished, then nothing remains to prevent the whole Continent from falling under the dominion of the huge Powers which are now arming only for their ambition and are wasting the resources of their people, burdening themselves with debt, exhausting their manhood and their strength for the purpose of renewing gigantic wars.

### The Ethan Allen Centennial at Ticonderoga.

The early events in the American Revolution, though slight affairs in comparison with the great battles which were subsequently fought in the war for independence, were marked by such indomitable courage and led to such important results that their commemoration now is a fit theme for the most eloquent tongues and graceful pens in the Republic. We have just begun to live over again the period of that great struggle and in commemorating the deeds of the brave men who dared to die and leave their children free every incident, however trivial, is worthy of being recalled, and every bold word uttered in behalf of liberty ought to be enshrined in the hearts of the present generation. The American people are too apt to underestimate the gifts bequeathed to them by their fathers, or at least to depreciate the value and permanency of the legacy they enjoy. Gloomy forebodings, the result of our own querulousness, too often take the place of buoyant hope and faith. Yet we are more united now in all that pertains to the true interests of the country—as determined in preserving our liberties as our fathers were in gaining them—than on the night when Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn set out from the barracks in Boston to destroy the stores at Concord. The trouble is that we have grown so strong that we have even tired of hearing our own praises, and it is only upon occasions such as will be presented this year and the next that our latent patriotism is called into play and finds fit expression on the memorable fields of the past.

Concord and Lexington have done in 1875 what they did in 1775—aroused the spirit of resistance to every form of tyranny. Then the enemy whom we had to fight was the King, now it is ourselves, our lukewarmness, our querulousness, our evil forebodings and our want of faith in our free institutions. Yet no one who was at Lexington or Concord on the 19th of April can doubt that the sons of to-day are worthy of the sires of one hundred years ago, and all must acknowledge that while at least we have lost none of their courage, none of their love of liberty, none of their devotion to free government, we have greatly advanced in mental culture as well as in material progress. The names of Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson help to make those of their grandfathers illustrious. Still, we can perform no nobler duty than to cherish the fame of the simple men who did such brave deeds in the beginning of our history. Among these none stands in bolder relief than Ethan Allen. Brave, impetuous, frank and determined, few men of his time served liberty better or more unselfishly. Unlettered, but eloquent, his words were almost as effective as his deeds. Among the first at his distant mountain home to hear the echoes of the battle of Lexington, he was the first to emulate the achievements of that glorious day. The capture of Fort Ticonderoga was the response to the defeat of the Grenadiers, and his success in turn, gave courage to the volunteers, who, a month later, were to take up their position on Bunker Hill. The 10th of May has become about as much an anniversary in our history as the 19th of April or the 17th of June. Its hero—he is a veritable hero of romance—a hero not unlike Robin Hood in some respects, but in others inspired by a noble ambition, supplemented by noble deeds—Ethan Allen was a man fit not only for great emergencies, but equal to great occasions. It has been the custom of historians to sneer at his famous demand for the surrender of the fort, when, being asked by Captain Delaplace by whose authority he made it, he replied, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress;" but in this the historians fall below the moral greatness of their subject. Under the circumstances the answer was a grand one, for he was facing death when he uttered it. It was an answer that was heard all over the country, and it gave its author a duty as well as a name and fame second to none of his compeers.

It is proper that such an event as the capture of Fort Ticonderoga should be fitly commemorated, and it is especially proper that Ethan Allen's memory should have the first place in the ceremonies and the festivities. He was a man whom it is an honor to honor, and it is plain that the people of Ticonderoga so regard him. Washington said of him that there was "an original something in him which commanded admiration," and that originality stands out as boldly to-day as it did one hundred years ago, when he refused to yield his command to Arnold, and startled Captain Delaplace with his oaths and his famous demand for the surrender of the fort. And the people of Ticonderoga deserve particular recognition for not forgetting this great man at this time. No community can less afford to celebrate the achievements of the last century. An overwhelming calamity recently laid the town in ashes, and in commemorating the Ethan Allen Centennial it is as if they were keeping alive the camp fires of the Revolution with the embers from their own broken hearthstones. There could be no better proof than this of what we have said, that the spirit of liberty still animates the hearts of our people, and we gladly join in honoring a people who can so honor the past and its heroes.

### The Chamber of Commerce.

This respectable body held its annual election of officers yesterday afternoon and gave its customary annual dinner yesterday evening. Both the election and the dinner will be found reported in our news columns. The election was more exciting than ordinary, but the warmth of feeling will immediately subside and is of no interest outside the organization. Mr. William E. Dodge, the retiring President, made a brief, pertinent speech, in which he expressed the consistent devotion of the Chamber of Commerce to sound principles of currency and its sense of the importance of cheaper terminal facilities, rapid transit in the city and canal reform in the State. The election resulted in a decisive triumph of the opposition ticket, headed by Mr. Samuel D. Babcock for President. The dinner was marked by the usual festive good fellowship. The after dinner speeches evinced no particular originality, but that of Mr. Fernando Wood was timely in its topics and touched upon all the chief matters of immediate interest to the city, including, among others, the necessity for reorganizing the city government in such a manner as to concentrate power and responsibility in the Mayor. Mr. Schultz made a strong free trade speech, Mr. Bryant spoke for the press, and Mr. Woodford, in speaking of the development of the resources of the State, referred to De Witt Clinton—a great man who belonged to a past order of things. Science has effected a revolution in the methods of internal transportation, of which Clinton had no foresight or conception. If the Erie Canal did not exist to-day it would never be constructed. The lateral or branch canals, of which it is the parent, were completed just at the opening of the railroad era, and they are now condemned as worthless encumbrances, to be got rid of as speedily as possible. The State would be thirty million dollars richer to-day if a spade had never been struck into the earth for this excavation. The fame of De Witt Clinton is destined to dwindle, because his conceptions, magnificent as they were, contemplated water ways as the chief channels of internal commerce. The Erie Canal is, nevertheless, one of the few works of the kind which is so happily located as to stand its ground successfully against railway competition. Few of the letters received by the Chamber of Commerce declining invitations to this dinner contain much that is noteworthy, Mr. Seward's strong argument for cheap transportation being an exception. They are mere courteous expressions of regret, and not even that of Governor Tilden expresses any striking ideas. The proceedings yesterday have, therefore, only a transient local interest.

HAYTI.—The calm which succeeds the storm has settled on the capital of Hayti. That human volcano is at rest once more. Unfortunately it has left sad traces of its short but destructive outburst of fury. The foreign residents who escaped the fury of the mob found refuge at the consulates, and it is to be hoped they are now out of danger. The government seems to have acted with commendable promptness to suppress the outbreak in the beginning. It is worthy of note that only two of the native generals were killed.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is staying at the Brevoort House.

General Osborn Cross, United States Army, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General J. L. Donaldson, United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Right Rev. A. Venables, Episcopal Bishop of Nassau, is residing at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Leitch, of the steamship Scotia, is among the late arrivals at the New York Hotel.

Rear Admiral Taylor, United States Navy, has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. C. E. Brown-Séquard returned from Europe in the steamship Scotia, yesterday, and is at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. William D. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the Union Square Hotel.

The Queen of the Belgians has recently paid frequent visits to the unfortunate Empress Carlotta at the Château of Tervueren.

Ex-Governors Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, have arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

In Chicago on the 1st of May an expressman advertised himself as follows:—"N. B.—Furniture loaded so as to show to the best advantage."

Chief Justice William B. Richards, of the Court of Queen's Bench, and County Judge J. R. Gowan, of Canada, are sojourning at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The Marquis and Marquise De Bassano, of Paris, who arrived from Europe in the steamship Scotia yesterday, have apartments at the Brevoort House.

Major General Weasels, United States Army; Mr. Thomas C. Acton, of this city, and Governor Albright and family, White Plains, are at the Hotel St. Germain.

A carriage way for vehicles of every kind is to be opened night and day in front of the old Palace of the Tuileries, between the Pont Royal and the Place de Rivoli.

Vice President Wilson is in Nashville, Tenn., where a large number of the prominent citizens of that city and the State called on him yesterday. He leaves for Memphis to-morrow.

"Our Henry" is thus advertised in a Massachusetts paper:—"Strayed or stolen—A republican Vice President. When last heard from he was hobnobbing with John C. Breckinridge."

The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, having been consulted as to whether he would become a candidate for the Senate in the department of the Orne, declined positively, being anxious above everything to retain his position as Deputy.

The Paris Geographical Society, anxious to do homage to the memory of Captain F. C. Hall, who met his death in the celebrated expedition of the Polaris, have awarded a gold medal, which is now in the hands of Mr. Washburne, to be sent to Captain Hall's family.

Gold medals have just been awarded by the Paris Geographical Society to the Abbé Armand David for his travels in China and Mongolia during the ten years from 1864 to 1874; and to Dr. George Schweinfurth, of Riga, for his exploration in Africa, through the country of the Niams-Niams and the Nouboutoes during 1869, 1870 and 1871.

The peace of Europe is now assured as is evident from this delicious incident:—At a ball given by the Countess de Hatzfeld at Berlin, the Emperor William, taking aside the Viscount de Gontaut-Biron, French Ambassador, said to him in a very friendly tone, "Monsieur, an attempt has been made to sow discord between us; it is all over now, and I was anxious to tell you so."